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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Center for Victims of Torture

(Special; 2004)

PART I - Introduction

The Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), an independent, non-profit organization, was founded in 1985 upon the recommendation of a special Governor's task force. CVT was the first organization of its kind in the United States of America—and only the third in the world—created to provide care and rehabilitative services to survivors of politically motivated torture. CVT has expanded its work to provide training and leadership to thousands of health and human service professionals as well as the staff of 53 national and international specialized healing centers. CVT has had an active public policy/advocacy program since 1992, when it opened an office in Washington D.C., and has been engaged in efforts to end the United States of America's use of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees in counter-terrorism efforts.

PART II - Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

CVT did not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because it focused its activities on direct care of torture survivors in the United States of America, Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of Congo. CVT's direct client care is the basis for all other programs of the organization. During 2004-2007, CVT also provided technical assistance and capacity building training to the national and international torture treatment movement. In addition, CVT worked with national and international partners to stop torture worldwide by implementing such programs as the New Tactics in Human Rights project and many public policy initiatives that work to both assist torture treatment centers and educate policy makers and the general public on the issue of torture.

Each year, since 1998, CVT celebrates the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture on June 26th. This day was selected by the United Nations General Assembly in 1998 and the goals of CVT's events in both Minnesota and Washington D.C. in the United States of America are to educate the public about the issue of torture and honour torture survivors, their families and their communities.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

Direct Client Care (United States of America)

The core work at CVT is the provision of direct clinical services to survivors of politically-motivated torture now living in Minnesota communities. CVT's two Minnesota clinics employ physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses and social workers whose services constitute a multi-disciplinary

approach to healing the physical and psychological wounds of politically-motivated torture. During 2004-2007, CVT provided comprehensive care and rehabilitative services for 250 (average) torture survivors annually, extended services to 100 torture survivors annually through an information and referral service that operates locally and nationally, provided direct and indirect services for up to 1,000 others, mostly family members (location of missing relatives, assistance with maintaining clients' contact with loved ones in situations of conflict and/or persecution, assistance with family reunification and the political asylum process, etc.), and developed, refined, and validated measures relevant to torture survivors in order to provide meaningful evaluations of treatment, maintain the clinical relevance of CVT measures/evaluations, inform the greater torture treatment field, and influence the mainstream health care community. From 2004-2007, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture provided $1,150,000 in support to CVT's direct client care in the United States of America.

International Services – Direct Client Care: CVT has been implementing direct mental health service programs for survivors of torture in Africa since 1999, when CVT opened its first overseas program in Guinea. CVT Guinea served Sierra Leonean and, over time, Liberian refugees for more than five years, through March 2005. Today, CVT has international direct service programs serving returning refugees and receiving communities in Sierra Leone (since 2001), Liberia (since 2005) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (since 2006), all funded in part by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

CVT's approach to mental health for torture survivors is unique in that national and/or refugee staff are trained as psychosocial counselors who, in turn, provide the majority of mental health services to clients. CVT's psychosocial counselors capacity-building strategy emphasizes experiential training *over the long-term*, matching expatriate professional mental health clinicians with psychosocial counselors trainees, so that the psychosocial counselors work side-by-side the clinicians (in addition to classroom work). Through client assessments that take place repeatedly during and up to 12 months after clients start receiving services from CVT, the research department has consistently documented significant decreases in client mental distress symptoms and increases in reported client social support networks throughout CVT's direct service programs in Africa. In addition to training for psychosocial counselors and providing mental health services for torture survivors, CVT's direct service programs in Africa provide sensitizations for affected communities and training to other interested and relevant agencies and organizations on the issues of torture and its affects, mental health and mental health services and human rights. From 2004-2007, CVT's programs in Africa served 7,883 torture survivors (927 in Guinea; 3,772 in Sierra Leone; 2,854 in Liberia; and 330 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo), including women, men and children. In addition, CVT has trained more than 250 psychosocial counselors in Africa since 1999. In addition, in the program sites, hundreds of health care providers, social workers, teachers and others working with torture survivors and affected communities receive training annually from CVT, and thousands participate in CVT-sponsored community sensitization and large-group recreation and reintegration activities. In addition to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, CVT's direct service programs in Africa are largely funded by the United States of America's State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration and the Agency for International Development. From 2004-2007, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture provided $610,000 in support to CVT's programs in West

Africa and $50,000 to CVT's program in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In addition, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contributed $191,460 total to CVT Democratic Republic of the Congo programming in 2006-2007.

International Capacity Building: During the period of 2004 – 2007, the International Capacity Building Project disbursed more than $700,000 in modest sub-grants to project partners. These sub-grants go towards building capacity of partner centers through operational support, technology enhancement, and on-site consulting. In addition, in 2004 all International Capacity Building Project partners attended a workshop in Kenya which provided two tracks of topics on both organizational development and clinical skills. In 2007, our partners from Africa were invited to attend and present at a workshop in Liberia on New Tactics in Human Rights. Also during the period, 3 exchanges were supported by the project, enabling staff from one partner center to spend a week at another partner center learning about their respective models. The partners come from: Bangladesh Center for Rehabilitation of Torture Survivors, Bulgaria Assistance Centre for Torture Survivors, Cambodia Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Cambodia, Cameroon Center for Rehabilitation and Abolition of Torture, Ethiopia Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Guatemala Community Studies and Psychosocial Action Team, India Shubhodaya Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture & Violence, Kenya Independent Medico-Legal Unit, Kosovo Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims, Namibia People's Education, Assistance, and Counseling for Empowerment Center, Pakistan Struggle for Change, Palestine Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Peru Center for Psychosocial Treatment, Romania Medical Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims, Rwanda Forum des Activistes Contre la Torture, South Africa Trauma Centre for Survivors of Violence and Torture, and Uganda African Centre for the Treatment & Rehabilitation of Torture Victims.

In 2004, the ICB projeet started two new initiatives: the Trauma Healing Initiative-Cambodia and the International Research and Program Evaluation Collaboration. The project in Cambodia identified a chief implementing partner--*Transcultural Psychosocial Organization of Cambodia* in 2005 and assembled a Core Group of multi-disciplinary clinicians to guide the project, representing ten government and NGO providers of health and social services to trauma clients. In 2006, the Core Group began meeting regularly as a planning group to share their approaches, successes and failures in treating and preventing trauma-related disorders, and to increase their knowledge of trauma treatment. The International Research and Program Evaluation Collaboration project works with a small number of the International Capacity Building project partners building capacity in program evaluation of psychological services and has provided over $160,000 in sub-grants to the partners. In addition to these cooperative programs in the field and at headquarters, CVT participated in the following activities:

1) 29 September – 2 October 2004: New Tactics in Human Rights International Symposium. This was the first training meeting of its kind bringing together human rights activists from a broad range of disciplines to focus not on a single issue or region but on a full range of tactical possibilities and possible solutions. About 450 human rights advocates from 89 countries, representing fields as diverse as domestic violence and sustainable development, gathered for four days in Ankara, Turkey. CVT

organized this training in partnership with Helsinki Citizen's Assembly and Public Administration Institute for Turkey and the Middle East.

2) 19 November 2007: The New Tactics Liberia Training Workshop was held to highlight tactics that have helped rebuild civil society in the aftermath of war or widespread human rights abuses. CVT hosted this workshop in partnership with the Liberia National Law Enforcement Association in Monrovia, Liberia.

3) From 2004 to 2007: the following 2.5 to 5 day institutes were held in the United States for a total of 227 attendees from specialty programs serving torture survivors: Proposal and Report Writing; Clinical and Administrative Leadership; Clinical Methods; New Staff institute; Training Community Providers; Research & Evaluation; Clinical Methods; Organizational Development; Advanced Clinical Methods; Community-oriented Approaches to Torture Treatment.

4) 29 November – 30 November 2006: CVT hosted the United States Tactical Mapping meeting in Saint Paul, Minnesota, United States of America. Twenty United States human rights organizations applied tactical mapping methodology to the problem of torture perpetrated by United States personnel.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century. Activities in Support of Global Principles include:

Between 2004 and 2007, CVT continued to lead the effort to reauthorize the Torture Victims Relief Act and secured annual appropriations. In 2007, domestic appropriations totalled just under $10 million and foreign appropriations totalled $15 million. Because of CVT's work, the United States is now the world's largest donor to torture survivor rehabilitation programs.

CVT has advocated against the United States' use of torture since credible reports first emerged. In 2005, CVT announced support to establish the United States Army Field Manual as the minimum standard for treatment of prisoners by all United States personnel. When the Detainee Treatment Act was at risk of not reaching the Senate floor, CVT generated constituent contacts with the Senate Majority Leader. Ultimately, the Majority Leader did bring the bill to the floor and voted in favor of it.

In 2007, CVT formed a coalition with the National Religious Campaign Against Torture and Evangelicals for Human Rights to launch a campaign aimed at broadening grassroots support for humane standards of treatment and making a clean break with current policies that allow torture and cruel treatment. This campaign includes the support of respected faith leaders and experts in the military, security and foreign policy sectors.

2. Mother's Union

(Special; 2000)

PART I - Introduction

The aim and purpose of Mothers' Union is to demonstrate the Christian faith in action by the transformation of communities worldwide through the nurture of the family in its many forms. Through its grassroots membership, Mothers' Union supports family life and marriage through projects and programmes, social policy work and Christian fellowship.

Changes to constitution: Mothers' Union constitution was amended in 2004 to reduce the size of the trustee board from 22 to 17 members to enable it to be more internationally representative. Minor changes to election procedures have also been made to allow more modern forms of communication in voting, such as email.

Expansion and development: Mothers' Union membership has increased since 2003 to 3.6 million members in 78 countries. Geographical distribution now includes Ethiopia, Finland, Iraq and Suriname. Mothers' Union has received part-funding from Comic Relief, a United Kingdom based charity, since 2004. This has enabled Mothers' Union to run its Literacy and Development Programme in Burundi, Malawi and the Sudan, reaching a total of 47,256 beneficiaries. Mothers' Union also applied for funding from The Big Lottery and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (awards still pending).

Mothers' Union has significantly expanded its parenting programme across the world. In the United Kingdom the number of Parenting Programme facilitators has increased from 300 in 2004 to 515 in 2007. In 2007 Mothers' Union launched its pilot training programme for marriage preparation facilitators.

PART II - Contribution to the work of the United Nations

United Nations, New York: 1-12 March 2004, 48th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women – Mothers' Union submitted a written statement and lobbied on 'Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution, and post-conflict peace building'. Mothers' Union called on governments to shift policy in conflict situations from a military focus on security to one that includes integrated human development.

United Nations, New York: 28 February - 11 March 2005, 50th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women – Mothers' Union submitted a written statement and lobbied on 'Current challenges and forward-looking strategies for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls', calling on governments to maintain their commitments to the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals.

United Nations, New York: 27 February – 10 March 2006, 51st Session of the Commission on the Status of Women – Mothers' Union submitted a written statement and lobbied on 'Enhanced participation of women in development: an enabling environment for achieving gender equality and the advancement of women, taking into account, inter alia, the fields of education, health and work'. Mothers' Union called on governments to create a holistic approach to empowering and including women in development. Mothers' Union also ran a side event.

United Nations, New York: 26 February – 9 March 2007, 51st Session of the Commission on the Status of Women – Mothers' Union submitted a written statement and lobbied on "The elimination of all forms of violence against the girl child' and called on governments to take a holistic, empowering and inclusive approach to eliminating violence, working in partnership with NGOs.

United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland: 28 – 30 June 2007, Civil Society Development Forum, Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations – Mothers' Union attended and participated in sessions.

i. Cooperation with the United Nations

- Since 2006, UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization) has provided funding for the training of 24 trainers in micro-enterprise in Kenya, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

- UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) has provided ad hoc in country training in Sudan in health and sanitation for traditional birth attendants.

- In 2007, Mothers' Union Chief Executive, plus other staff, participated in a round table discussion with UNICEF and the Anglican Church on the ending child hunger initiative.

ii. Activities supporting the Millennium Development Goals

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education – Mothers' Union's Literacy and Development Programme in Burundi, Malawi and the Sudan has led directly to learners and their communities sending more of their children to primary and secondary school.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women – Each year, Mothers' Union has participated in the Commission on the Status of Women. In Burundi, Malawi and the Sudan the Literacy and Development and Family Life programmes provide literacy, numeric and income generating skills to women and their communities, whilst challenging and addressing gender stereotyping and inequalities.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health – Across the world, Mothers' Union members run programmes to educate their communities about health and hygiene, which has led to more mothers accessing pre and postnatal care.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases – Mothers' Union Literacy and Development programme in Africa has encouraged learners to address HIV/AIDS awareness within their communities. The programme has also developed partnerships with specialist HIV/AIDS and malaria agencies and programmes.

Mothers' Union has promoted awareness within its membership of all 8 Millennium Development Goals.

3. Shinji Shumeikai

(Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction

i. Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

Shinji Shumeikai (Shumei) aims to foster a deep appreciation of the arts, an understanding of the inherent harmony among natural ecosystems and a commitment to the unifying factors that bring diverse peoples of the world together as a global family.

To contribute towards the betterment of the human condition, Shumei carries out international Natural Agriculture Programs, activities and programs that promote art and beauty, environmental awareness and interfaith dialogue to promote understanding and peace-building.

Part II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations Meetings.

1. Representatives attended the Fifteenth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-15) 30 April – 11 May 2007 including the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting 26 February – 2 March 2007 both held at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

2. Organized and sponsored workshop "Organic Solutions to Climate Change and Food Security" at 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, entitled "Climate Change: How It Impacts Us All" held 5 to 7 September 2007 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

   The organization contributed to the DPI conference through bringing awareness of organic agriculture as a means to reduce the effects of climate change and to increase food security. Speakers included Patrick Holden, Director of the Soil Association (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Barbara Hachipuka, Director of the Mbabala Women's Cooperative (Zambia) and Richard Heinberg, Senior Fellow, Post Carbon Institute. Transcript is available upon request.

ii. Cooperation with the United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or headquarters:

1. Sponsored 5 delegates and a workshop on environmental sustainability for United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Pan African Youth Leadership Summit, 27-30 June 2004 in Dakar, Senegal

2. Co-sponsored and hosted UNDP's Pan Asian Youth Leadership Summit 19-21 September 2004 in Hiroshima, Japan.

Shumeikai contributed to the youth summits which empowered youth to work towards realizing the Millennium Development Goals.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals:

The organization has contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in the following geographic regions: Asia, North America, Africa and Europe.

The organization's Natural Agriculture Programs in these regions have contributed to the following goals:

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality
Goal 5. Improve maternal health
Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Qualitative contributions to the Millennium Development Goals

In 2004, Shumeikai partnered with the Mbabala Women Farmers' Co-operative Union which was founded in 2003 in an effort to improve women's household status and income through agriculture in the Choma district of Zambia. Since the partnership began, maize yields have doubled and the cooperative has grown to include a few thousand members. Farmers are now able to feed their families, sell excess crops, save seeds for future cultivation and lead more sustainable lifestyles. Cooperative families now experience increased nutritional benefits, improving maternal health and reducing child mortality. This has also lead to increased community cohesion and the empowering of women as well as contributing to the long-term health of the land and natural resources for future generations. Shumei has led 'train the trainers' workshops which have empowered women farmers to go into the very rural areas of Zambia to educate other farmers about Natural Agriculture. It has also helped to improve the status of women farmers in the community.

Shumei has also established Natural Agriculture farms at elementary schools in the Philippines, the United States of America and Turkey. Educating the next generation in health, nutrition, their relationship with food, the natural world and sustainable systems of agriculture is a priority.

Shumei partnered with the Total Rural Development Institute of Cooperatives (TRD) of the Philippines in 2004 to create a model farm in Iba, the capital of the Zambales Province, located five hours north of Manila, a community previously devastated by natural disaster. This self reliant development model has given local community members the means to be independent and not reliant on food aid. TRD and Shumei focus on local economic development by providing education and training programs to create self-reliant communities that can live in harmony with each other and the environment. Shumei and TRD created a model farm to provide hands-on training on Natural Agriculture that demonstrates to TRD members a cost-effective and environmentally sustainable approach to food production.

Natural Agriculture seminars are held regularly for visitors, including officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural cooperatives, university students, farmers, and schoolteachers.

The organization also hosted the second symposium on sustainable agriculture in November 2005 in Tokyo, Japan, bringing attention to the need for sustainable systems of agriculture to address food security and climate change.

4. VIVAT International

(Special; 2004)

Part I: Introduction: The aims and purposes of VIVAT International (VIVAT) are to reach out to persons and peoples living in poverty of any kind, and share in their efforts for a restoration of well-being, dignity, and freedom, as well as to promote human rights, sustainable development, understanding and harmony between peoples, cultures, classes, and religions. VIVAT promotes networking among its members, distributes information about the United Nations, and gleans grassroots experiences and insights from its members to promote collaboration with the United Nations in achieving common goals. The four issues of focus of VIVAT are poverty eradication, women, sustainable development and culture of peace under the theme of human rights.

Part II. Contribution of VIVAT International to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the Work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary Bodies and/or Major Conferences and other United Nations Meetings

2004: Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)/Civil Society Forum 18 March 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT contributed to the Survey Report on "NGO/CIVIL Society and Poverty Eradication in Least Developed Countries" by highlighting grassroots level projects on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in preparation for the Economic and Social Council High Level Segment, 28-30 June 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

2005: Economic and Social Council High Level Segment, 29 June – 01 July 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT attended and submitted a statement on "Good Practices of VIVAT in Fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals and Recommendations."

43rd Session of the Commission for Social Development, 9-18 February 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT submitted a statement with other NGOs on "Poverty Eradication" and spoke at a side event, "Participation Works: International Success Stories in the Fight Against Poverty."

49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 28 February-11 March 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT participated and endorsed a statement by other NGOs on the advancement and empowerment of women and girls and organized a side event, "Women and the Right to Development."

2006 44th Session of the Commission for Social Development, 8-17 February 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT attended and submitted a written statement on, "The Importance of Education and Providing Sustainable and Dignified Work, Especially for the Deprived Poor"; made an oral statement that education and dignified work are solutions to eradicate poverty, and submitted a written statement on poverty eradication with other NGOs.

50th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 27 February – 10 March 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT participated and submitted a written statement on "The Vital Role of Women."

5th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 15-26 May 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT participated and submitted a statement on, "The Millennium Development Goals and the Indigenous Peoples: Redefining the Goals" and organized a side-event, "Indigenous Children and Families in a Landscape of Risk: Challenges and Solutions in Realizing the Millennium Development Goals". VIVAT submitted a reflection paper in April 2006 on the Secretary General's Report, "In Larger Freedom."

2007 45th Session of the Commission for Social Development, 7-16 February 2007, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT presented a statement on, "The Centrality of Employment to Poverty Eradication" as well as an oral statement on, "Promoting Full Employment and Decent Work for All."

51st Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 26 February – 9 March 2007, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT participated and sponsored a side event entitled "The Girl Child in the Indigenous Communities – Violence and Vulnerability and a Constructive Way Forward."

6th Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 14-25 May 2007, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT participated and organized a side event with other NGOs entitled: "Land – An Essential Resource for Indigenous Peoples – A Tale of Loss and Recovery."

ii) Cooperation with United Nations with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or Headquarters.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Office of the High Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) organized a roundtable, during which VIVAT presented, "Empowering Women through Micro-credit" on 18 November 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

With the NGO Committee on Social Development and its Subcommittee on the Eradication of Poverty, VIVAT helped compile a survey on, "Best Practices in Poverty Eradication" in 2005, as well as helped to assemble, "Effective Practices in Employment and Decent Work" from the grassroots of NGOs participating.

VIVAT contributed to the Secretary General's report on HIV/AIDS in 2005 by sending a summary of HIV/AIDS activities of VIVAT members and suggestions to policy making in regard to access to medication. An oral intervention was made on, "The Need to Give National Development Strategies Fiscal Space" by VIVAT during a hearing organized by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in preparation for the High Level Meeting on Least Developed Countries on 18-19 September 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

VIVAT participated in the 60th Annual Department of Public Information NGO Conference on Climate Change, 5-7 September 2007, New York and organized a workshop with a speaker on, "Human Rights and Good Practices in the Face of Climate Change." Members attended the Climate Change Conference, 3-14 December 2007, Bali, Indonesia. VIVAT made specific contributions during the Roundtable on, "Official Development Assistance, Innovative Sources of Financing and Debt" at the Special High-Level Meeting of Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods Institutions, the World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 18 April 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

VIVAT was invited to be part of a panel discussion on, "Promoting Decent Work for Families: The Search for Effective Practice" with the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations on Social Development, 7 February 2007, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT was a member of a side panel and gave a talk on the "Importance of Work at the Community Level" at the United Nations Small Arms Review Conference, 26 June – 7 July 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

VIVAT disseminated information about the United Nations and its programs to members worldwide through workshops, e-mails, newsletters and the website, as well as the observed International Day of Peace, World AIDS Day, etc.

iii) Initiatives Undertaken in Support of Internationally Agreed Development Goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The MDGs are integrated into the four main issues of VIVAT: poverty eradication, women, sustainable development and culture of peace in the following continents – Africa, Asia, Americas and Europe. Examples of some activities and achievements during the reporting period:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1: Actions: (a) Persons benefited by self-help groups = 5,124; (b) Persons benefited by employment – generating project = 11,963

Target 2: Actions: (a) Children fed or given nutritional care = 13,963; (b) Expectant mothers given prenatal care = 96,117

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 4: Actions: (a) Education of women and girls through life skills = 21,213; (b) Trained women in alternative skills/job-oriented skills = 9,279

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

Target 7: Actions: (a) Awareness/Prevention of HIV/AIDS = 2,247,657; (b) Outreach to HIV infected persons = 39,772

5. World Youth Foundation

(Special; 2004)

PART I: Introduction

The World Youth Foundation (WYF) was launched in 1994 and has provided a platform for the interchange of ideas among youth organizations both locally and internationally.
The organization's mission is to promote goodwill and understanding amongst youth through organizing training sessions, seminars, conferences and exchange programs. Its aim is to promote research, development and documentation of youth programs beneficial to youth worldwide. The organization gained membership with the World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations in July 2003 and Clean Up the World in July 2006. In February 2007, the World Youth Foundation obtained Civil Society Status from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

PART II: Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations

Representatives attended the World Youth Peace Summit - Asia Pacific Regional Preparatory Conference, held at United Nations Convention Center, Bangkok, Thailand, 25-29 February 2004 and took active participation in the workshop sessions relating to culture, religion and peace.

The Chief Operations Officer had a meeting with the Representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Mr. Wayne Bazant in Bangkok, Thailand on 26 February 2004. This meeting was convened to seek cooperation for the proposed International Conference on Drugs and Young People. The Chief Operations Officer had a meeting with Ms. San Yun Wah, Chief Health & Development Section, Emerging and Social Issues Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok, Thailand on 26 February 2004 to seek support for the forthcoming International Conference on Drugs and Young People.

The Chief Operations Officer had a meeting with the Chief of United Nations Information Services in Bangkok, Thailand on 26 February 2004 and requested some publicity materials for the forthcoming International Conference on Drugs and Young People.

Two representatives attended the South Asian Conference of Youth Organizations, New Delhi, India from 16 - 18 March 2005 as observers to understand youth issues in the South Asian region. The representatives had the opportunity to hold informal discussions with World Bank officials from Singapore, France and India for future collaboration.

A representative attended the Asia Media Summit, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 9-11 May 2005 with the aim of gaining insights to the roles and challenges faced by the media. The Asia Media Summit was supported by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Asia Pacific Development Information Programme.

Representatives attended the International Parliamentarian Conference on Implementation of International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action, Bangkok, Thailand held from 21-22 November 2006 to learn more about issues pertaining to reproductive health, population and development.

The World Youth Foundation's Chairman was invited to the 3rd Annual Digital Asia E-Government Summit, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia held on 27 November 2006. He presented a speech on "The Vision and Reality of E-Government: A Case Study of Malacca" highlighting the youth mandate as part of the state government's strategy in engaging them.

The Chief Operations Officer had a meeting with Mr. Ryan Ang, a representative of the World Bank Singapore office, Singapore on 20 July 2007 and was briefed on the role, aim, and objectives of World Bank's office in Singapore. As a result of this meeting, preparation is underway for a video conference between selected Malaysian youth and World Bank officials.

A representative attended the Taking Action Against Alcohol and Drugs by Youth Leaders in East Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, 3-7 September 2007 which was supported by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Centre for East Asian and the Pacific, and presented on best practices of drug prevention implemented by a youth organization.

Four representatives attended the Youth Forum – 1st AIDS Conference, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 30 November – 2 December 2007 which was organized by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Malaysia. All of the representatives participated actively in the group discussion "Adults and Young People Working Together."

i) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters

Advisory support, publications and posters were provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Bangkok (UNODC) Bangkok and Vienna for the International Conference on Drugs and Young People "Providing an Enabling Environment for Young People to Make Choices" held in Melaka, Malaysia, 27-30 September 2004. Posters were also provided by United Nations Information Services in Bangkok, Thailand.

Technical and advisory support as well as a speaker was sent by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), West Asia office. Posters and other publicity material were also provided by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Kenya, and Bangkok Regional Office for the International Conference on Environment and Disaster Management "Our Shrinking World," 26-29 August 2005, Melaka, Malaysia.

Advisory support, publications and education material was provided by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Kenya and Bangkok office for the International Training Workshop for Youth Representatives on Environment and Disaster Management, 19 - 23 August 2006, Melaka, Malaysia.

ii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1 - Eradicate poverty and hunger – Provided small loans (micro credit) to youth and women in Malaysia, Indonesia and Zimbabwe through WYF Spider Program, which was developed to encourage young people to become self reliant.

Goal 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability – The organization organized an International Conference on Environment and Disaster Management "Our Shrinking World" from 26-29 August 2005, Melaka, Malaysia and the International Training Workshop for Youth Representatives on Environment and Disaster Management from 19 - 23 August 2006, Melaka, Malaysia. Both the events highlighted Goal 7 and created awareness on environmental management.

iii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

- Joined the World Campaign for In-Depth Reform of the System of International Institutions in May 2007. We disseminated information pertaining to The Campaign Week (Day of Eradication of Poverty – 17 October 2007) through the WYF e-newsletter.
- Supported UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001 by organizing "We Are One," a dialogue on cultural diversity for Youth of Asia and Europe, Melaka, Malaysia from 30 June - 4 July 2007. A follow-up is being planned.
- Participated in a world-wide project Youth Report for a Culture of Peace to submit to the United Nations General Assembly "What is a Culture of Peace?" aimed at creating a UN youth fund for a Culture of Peace (CoP).
- Supported global principles such as World Environment Day, International Youth Day, and World AIDS Day by highlighting information of the activities and website links in WYF e-newsletter. We distributed flyers and wrist bands in support of the Stand Up Against Poverty campaign.

If your organization has not participated as fully as might be expected in the work of the Economic and Social Council:

The organization was invited to several meetings and major conferences in the work of the Economic and Social Council during the reporting period but it was not able to do so due to lack of funds. The organization hopes to perform better in the implementation of its aim and objectives by addressing more issues on young people in line with the priority areas of the United Nations and will continue to seek more funds for projects from donors. The organization would like to request the United Nations to set up a trust fund for youth organizations from developing and third world countries for better collaboration.